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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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May 10, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 68 3 p.m. 74
Humidity 51 49

May 10, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 3 p.m. 84
Humidity 75 84

WEATHER FORECAST
F.A.I.
Barometer 29.86

7939 日一初月四

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1918.

伍年通 號十月五英大

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USA PER ANNUM

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON THE YANGTSE.

One Vessel Sunk: Another Damaged.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, May 10.

A serious collision occurred on the Yangtse near Shanghai at midnight on the 7th inst. between the s.s. Wahhai and the China Maritime S.S. Irene.

The Wahhai was sunk, but there was no loss of life. The Irene is slightly damaged.

[Reuter's Telegrams]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Strong German Local Attack.

London, May 8.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on the morning of May 8, says:—The enemy launched a strong local attack against the Anglo-French between La Clytte and Voormezele. After heavy fighting in the centre, the attack entered the Allied front line at certain points. Fighting continued in these localities. The attacks were repulsed at all other points. A successful French local operation advanced the line during the night to the south of La Clytte, taking a number of prisoners.

Fine Aviation Work.

London, May 8.

Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—We dropped 400 bombs on different targets along the front. We brought down twelve German machines in air fighting, eight of which were in a big encounter in the neighbourhood of Douai. None of ours is missing.

Further Fierce Fighting Expected.

London, May 8.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of May 8, says that following a heavy and continuous bombardment along a wide front in Flanders, German infantry this morning attacked south of Dickebusch Lake. It was not a very big affair and apparently only of divisional strength. The enemy penetrated our front line between the lake and Ridgewood. Some enemy parties were reported on the eastern fringe of the wood, the greater part of which we hold, which is likely to prove very costly to the enemy if he attempts to rush on. We also hold Kleinste Vennestraat. Fighting continues in fine weather, with good visibility. Airmen on both sides have been most active and ours are splendidly serving the artillery, swooping and engaging hostile infantry. The tactical objective of the operation apparently was an attempt to clear the way for a thrust towards Scherpenberg from the north east. This may prove the beginning of further fierce fighting in this region.

A French communique says:—There is reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Aves.

Another German Report.

London, May 8.

A German wireless official message states:—We conducted a successful reconnoitring operation south of Nimport. We took some Belgian prisoners. Forefield engagements on the Somme resulted in some Anglo-French prisoners being taken. The enemy, after strong mining operations, unsuccessfully attacked both sides of Corbie and Bray Road. Our fire effectively caught troops which were being kept in readiness. After a further attack in the night, south of the road, our counter-attack drove back the enemy.

Will Ypres be Outflanked?

London, May 9.

A Paris semi-official message states:—The front of the attack from La Clytte to Voormezele was less than two miles distant. La Clytte constitutes the hinge of this front, with a line running north and south, bordering the Flanders hills. The line from La Clytte to Voormezele commands an unbroken plain leading to Poperinghe, six miles west of Ypres. If the enemy pierces the line, thus outflanking Ypres from the south, the evacuation of the latter will become a delicate operation, although at present it is not difficult. The High Command is bound to consider all the eventualities and its decisions must conform to the interests of defence. The Germans were yesterday testing the strength of the Allies in this zone.

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

Important House of Lords Debate.

London, May 8.

In the House of Lords, Lord Denbigh drew attention to pacifist activities in the country and the general ignorance of German war aims.

Lord Beaverbrook stated that the War Aims Committee was dealing with pacifist propaganda. The publication of the Lichnowsky Memoirs had done much good and was undoubtedly responsible for the very little industrial unrest at present existing.

Lord Lansdowne protested against being classed with the advocates of peace by surrender. He had not participated in secret conferences in connection therewith and he adhered to his published views. But during the offensive it would be wrong to create the impression that the country was divided. Lord Lansdowne twisted Lord Denbigh for opposing peace by negotiation. Lord Lansdowne wished to encourage the widely-felt Austro-German desire to stop the butchery.

Lord Curzon said that, broadly speaking, the heart of the labouring classes was absolutely sound. The Allies had always agreed that if responsible and apparently bona fide peace overtures were made, the Allies concerned were free to investigate them and if anything came of the overtures the other Allies would be consulted. Such overtures had occurred but had broken down because the proposals discontinued them or the overtures were incompatible with Allied honour and safety. Peace by negotiation was at present impossible, because the country was confronted with the gravest crisis in its history. Any idea of successful negotiations at present was chimerical. Such peace by negotiation as exhibited at Brasillivok and in Rumania offered no encouragement. Until the German military spirit had abated, the idea of pursuing negotiations for an honourable and lasting peace was one which we cannot regard with any hope of success.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE OVERTURES.

British Premier's Attitude Revealed.

London, May 8.

The Manchester Guardian's Paris correspondent gives a summary of the evidence of French Ministers and ex-Ministers before the sub-Committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee, which shows that the Emperor Karl wrote a second peace letter in April, 1917, presumably to Prince Sixte of Bourbon, whereby he declared that he was convinced that he could induce Germany to make peace, provided the territorial demands of the Allies were restricted to Alsace-Lorraine, it being understood that all the occupied territory would be evacuated and Belgian sovereignty unconditionally restored. The Emperor added that he had already secured the agreement of Bulgaria, and he asked that the confidential character of this letter should be loyally respected by the French Government.

The correspondent says that President Poincare, in the course of subsequent negotiations, proposed that Austria should cede Trieste and the Trentino to Italy in exchange for Sicily, but Emperor Karl replied that there was an initial obstacle to the proposal—namely, that whereas Austria occupied Trieste and the Trentino, France had not occupied Sicily. The dossier includes a statement by an important Austrian personage that if Germany proved intractable and an armistice were declared between Austria and the Allies, a Revolution would break out in Germany, at the instigation of the Minority Socialists.

M. Ribot, in evidence, stated that he had to choose between refusing the Austrian proposals and breaking with Italy, and he considered himself bound to choose the former alternative. M. Ribot admitted that Mr. Lloyd George agreed only after considerable hesitation to a negative reply, whereas Baron Sonnino insisted. The dossier shows that Mr. Lloyd George insisted more than once on the importance of the Austrian proposals and the desirability of not losing so favourable an opportunity of making peace. The correspondent says that President Poincare, however, maintained that the war could only be ended by a complete military victory of the Allies.

Some members of the Sub-Committee were of the opinion that Emperor Karl's proposals would have been turned down immediately without discussion but for Mr. Lloyd George.

M. Painleve defended M. Ribot's refusal on the ground that any other course would have involved a rupture with Italy. The correspondent states that further evidence shows that in July, 1917, the German Government, via Belgium and M. Briand, invited peace discussions in Switzerland with Baron von Schöckel. This overture was refused by the French, Italian and British Governments without consulting Russia or the United States. Belgium and Rumania were in favour of discussing the German proposals. Russia and the United States were also not consulted in the case of both letters of Emperor Karl.

M. Painleve, giving evidence regarding the Beveridge-Armistice negotiations last August, said that he did not know about Emperor Karl's letters when Count Beveridge made the first overtures.

The Sub-Committee has still to hear the evidence of M. Briand and M. Clemenceau before presenting its conclusions.

Not a Favourable Opportunity.

London, May 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, in concluding its investigations into the dossier regarding Emperor Karl's letters to Prince Sixte and the Armistice Evertsen discussions, passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the peace overtures initiated and continued by Austria Hungary in 1917 and 1918 never provided an opportunity for peace acceptable to France and the Allies.

CONDITIONS IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

Fear that Russia Will Resume War.

London, May 8.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, the Politiken's correspondent at Copenhagen has interviewed a traveller from the Central Empires, who said that the depression was great, especially in Austria. The food shortage was most serious and internal strife was continuous. Czechs, Poles and South Slavs only desire the Allies to win, and their cry is "Long live Wilson!" Frequent strikes occur in Vienna and Prague. The Social Democrats hate Germany since the Brasillivok Peace. German confidence in victory has lessened since the failure to reach the Channel Ports and there is a revulsion of feeling at the probable losses in the off future. It is estimated that the losses are six hundred thousand. This is being concealed, but the conditions will become more serious with the expected reduction of the bread and potato rations. There is intense disappointment that no food is coming from Ukraine. A resumption of war by Russia is generally expected.

MORE RAILWAY RESTRICTIONS.

London, May 8.

In the House of Commons, Sir Albert Stanley announced that owing to the enormous increase in railway traffic further drastic restrictions would operate immediately. The price of season tickets would be increased by ten per cent. within a twelve mile radius from Charing Cross and twenty per cent. outside it. The issue of season tickets outside the radius mentioned discontinues, except in the case of scholars, apprentices and privileged railway employees, or unless adequate reasons are shown for travelling. No more season tickets under six months for journeys over twelve miles will be issued.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

London, May 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said he hoped that the Home Rule Bill would be introduced before Whitgiftide.

A MESOPOTAMIAN SUCCESS.

London, May 8.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—A portion of our troops on May 7 entered Kirkuk without any opposition. The Turks, who retired towards the Lesser Zab River, left six hundred men in hospital. They abandoned three damaged aeroplanes. Heavy rain has fallen.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MAURICE AFFAIR.

Prospects of Parliamentary Debate.

London, May 9.

A meeting of the House of Commons decided to support the Government in the case of a division to move on the Maurice affair. It is understood that the Liberal War Committee has similarly decided, but the Liberal Party will not decide before the debate. The Nationalists, who are in Ireland, are not expected to move. It is understood that the appointment of a Judicial Tribunal will be abandoned and the House will debate the advisability of setting up a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

French Opinion.

London, May 9.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, several newspapers regret the publication of the Maurice letter. They emphasize the necessity of maintaining the credit of the Allies' leaders and also the unity of the Allies in view of the renewal of the German offensive.

THE RUMANIAN PEACE TREATY.

London, May 9.

The Rumanian Peace Treaty provides that Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey and Rumania shall have the right to maintain warships on the Danube, but the warships shall not put in at the shore of another State except in case of force majeure or the previous consent of the State concerned.

Chapter 7 deals with equal rights for religious denominations in Rumania, specifically the Ruman Catholic, Greek-Usiate, Bulgarian, Orthodox, the Protestant and Moslem Jewish, with the right to establish private schools.

The principle laid down in Chapter 1 shall immediately be applied to persons having no nationality, including the Jews, who have hitherto been regarded as foreigners.

Chapter 8 declares that the economic relations between the Allies and Rumania shall be regulated by separate Treaties.

The ratification of the Treaty shall occur as soon as possible.

Some Interesting Items.

London, May 9.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Berlin says the incorporation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Dalmatia in Hungary is foreshadowed as a sop to Hungary's support for Austria's Polish policy.

A message from Bucharest says the Premier, M. Marghiloman, has telegraphed to the King of Rumania in London, announcing the signature of the Peace Treaty, of which the final stage has been reached. The Premier affirms Rumania's loyalty to the King and Dynasty.

According to a message from Vienna, an inspired communication points out that Austria receives 600 square kilometres south of Caranowitz and Hungary 5,000 square kilometres of mountain land. The war damage payment provision primarily relates to Rumanian destruction wrought in Transylvania.

London, May 9.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says the newspapers comment sadly on the Rumanian Peace Treaty, but emphasize that revenge is being prepared on the batti fields of France.

BRITISH ACTIVITY ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, May 8.

A British Italian official message says:—We twice successfully raided during the past week, capturing a few prisoners. Our artillery carried out several destructive bombardments. Our airmen destroyed seventeen hostile machines and brought down another uncontrollable. Several of these fell in our lines. We also bombed military targets at the rear of the enemy lines. We lost no machines.

THE EMPIRE'S RESPONSE.

London, May 8.

Mr. Walter Long, presiding at a luncheon to Sir Frederick W. Young upon vacating the position of Minister of Crown Lands in South Australia, said the Empire was a wonderful thing. There had never been anything like it in the whole history of the world. In the war what a marvellous part the Empire had played! The moment it was apparent that we were going to stake our very existence on the sacred cause, there came from every part of the world waste the British flag, not requests for further information or awkward questions, but one word and cry: "We are coming!" (Cheers)—and when they came what a page they had written in the military history of the world! Although loosely knit, the moment the Empire was confronted with real danger it stood as one man, and all the troops had shown that they were entitled to rank with heroes whose names were written in gold in the Empire's history. He had never doubted the issue, but victory would be obtained only if we realized the magnitude of the task and the immediate nature of the difficulties and set our backs to the wall, determined that nothing should overcome us and that no difficulty would be too great.

GERMANY'S "SERVICE" TO SWEDEN.

London, May 8.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, in the Reichstag, Herr von Payer declared that, by "liberating" Finland, Germany had performed a very considerable service to Sweden by creating a protective wall to the east. Regarding Ukraine, Herr von Payer justified General von Eichhorn's decree on the ground of the necessity for obtaining the grain promised Germany by Treaty.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

London, May 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope, replying to Mr. Hume Williams, said in all, four hundred British civilian prisoners eligible under the Hague Agreement were interned in Holland. The majority of officers and non-coms. captured to June 6, 1918, had reached Holland. The exchange agreement works automatically, and fresh numbers are becoming eligible by the effluxion of time. Germany had rejected the proposed extension of the Agreement to include prisoners who have been in captivity for eighteen months.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 7.

The silver market is steady.

FIRST AID.

At an examination in first aid held recently, the following candidates were successful:—
Medallion—Miss Winifred McNeill.
First Certificate—Mrs. D. Evan Thomas, Miss Gladys Woolley.
Mrs. Hickling, L.R.C.P., was Honorary Lecturer. Miss Olive, and Dr. W. Vale acted as Honorary Examiners.

WARNING AGAINST GERMAN SNARES.

War Department Brochure for U. S. Soldiers.

Washington, March 28.—The War Department has taken precautions against American soldiers being caught by the various snares and traps which the Germans invariably spread thickly through territory they are forced to evacuate. A special brochure on this subject has been prepared by the Intelligence Division of the General Staff for the instruction of officers, who are to be held responsible for the proper warning of their men.

British correspondents described in detail the many devices left by the Germans when they were driven back in the so-called "Hindenburg retreat." Information derived by the French and British is included in the War Department's pamphlet, from which the following are extracts:—"Until specialists have had a chance to investigate, one must be very suspicious of: Shelters which are excessively well furnished or luxurious; houses that seem miraculously to be left standing among ruins; all new work, recently constructed trenches; parts of equipment in good condition left with others which are worn; metal scraps; woodwork of shelters; the favourite 'souvenirs' of soldiers, such as rifle, bayonets, empty shells, articles stuck in ground or walls; utensils scattered around trenches or shelters; even the flooring of firing steps which look lately refinished floors.

"Stabling for horses should be thoroughly disinfected and only used cautiously after burning all the bedding, straw, and oats left behind.

"The sign, 'Use of this water is forbidden,' must be placed above all sources of water supply, until analysed by technical experts.

"Listening tests will be made in all buildings, galleries, and subterranean chambers to make sure that there are no clockwork driven infernal machines.

"Roads will be made the subject of painstaking inspection to detect mines or local gases prepared for their destruction.

"One should be careful to eat all suspicious-looking threads; being careful not to sever those stretched tightly, for they may support weights which fall and strike detonators."

"According to information from prisoners," the booklet adds, "it appears that the Germans in addition to the traps and ambushes already mentioned, have made preparations on a large scale for mining the trenches and shelters which they contemplate evacuating. Therefore it is necessary, during the advance, to forbid the use of enemy trenches. The first line especially should go beyond and build new trenches."

Mystery Play in London Church.
It is claimed by the vicar of St. Silas (Kentish Town) that a recent Epiphany play performance was the first production of a mystery play, as a drama and with all the speaking parts, in any English Church since the Reformation.

The Humble Bun.
The Rev. F. Marr, a City vicar, at a meeting of the City Guardians, expressed the hope that buns would not be supplied this year, or at any rate, that they should not be so large as to take half an hour in eating one. Mr. Bevelly said that hot cross buns brought relief and comfort to the inmates (Laughter).

Aged Suffragette's Death.
By the death, at the age of 83, the women's suffrage movement has lost one of its pioneers in Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, of Congleton, Cheshire. She was one of the group of women who presented the petition which was presented to Parliament in 1866. It was largely owing to her efforts that we have the first Married Women's Property Act.

Fortune From New York.
New York, March 16.—Joseph A. Siskind, and his brother, Harry, collected \$750,000 in tips for checking, hats, and coats in New York restaurants and hotels in seven years, according to statements made in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, today by Joseph, who asked for a dissolution of the partnership and the appointment of a receiver. Joseph Siskind became a hat boy seven years ago, but soon joined with his brother to supply hat checkers to "clubs." He estimated their net profits for the seven years at \$125,000 each.

"Tin Hats" for Women.
"Tin military" is now being exhibited in the windows of London hat shops. Recognition of the protective value of the shrapnel helmet has led to an increasing demand for this form of headgear. Several firms of outfitters now include "tin hats" as part of their regular stock, and one large London house advertises helmets for both men and for women. Feminine helmets cost twice as much as male headgear, the difference in price being due to the fact that those for women are fitted with a superior lining and have a jaunty little knob on the top. The advertisements say that the helmets for women have "daintily trimmed linings" and are "very smart."

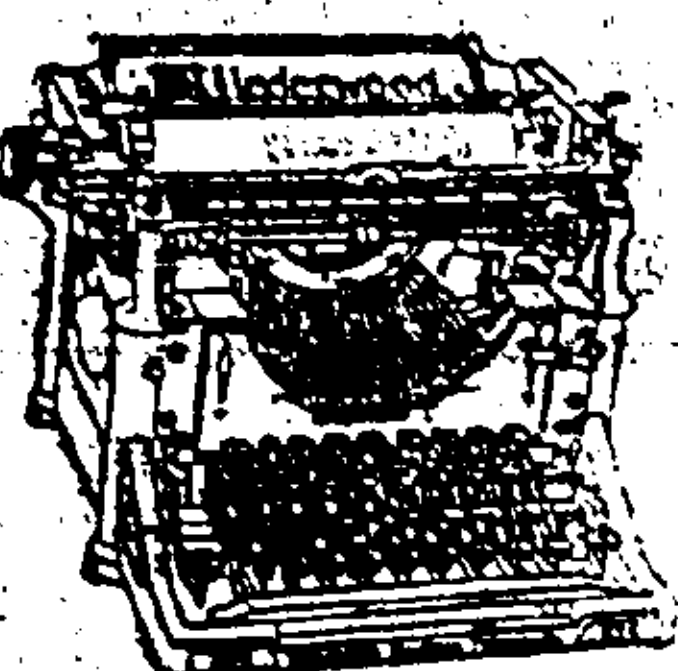
Dinner to Capt. Carlsson.
A pleasant little function took place last week at the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai, when Capt. W. A. Carlsson, who has lately returned from the Customs after 50 years' service as Harbour Master, was entertained to dinner by the directors of the Ningpo Shipping and Sailing Company. The dinner was given by Mr. Yu Tachung. Several speeches were made, and after dinner the Capt. Carlsson was paid in Capt. Carlsson's work for Chinese shipping companies in protecting an abundance of wharves and godowns and he was presented with a handsome silver bowl suitably inscribed in English and Chinese, while the toast of the Excellent Crop was offered upon him by the Chinese Government was presented to him by Mr. Sah.

Boy Scout's Heroism.
A full account held recently of the bodies of four victims of a steam train in North-West London, the work of rescue carried on by Dr. Wright and the railway staff was warmly praised by the coroner. One of the survivors of the inquiry was a story of the heroism of Arthur Stanley Rids, a Boy Scout, age 17. Rids stated that he helped to dig a man out. "I went down into the basement," he said, "where a hole had been made in the wall, and crawled under the dresser because a man could not get to him. I could not reach him, but I called out and heard him groaning. I shouted, 'hope to get you out in a quarter of an hour.' But I could not reach him, because he was pinned in a corner, and when I attempted to move the dresser it fell on top of me. I was pinned down. I shouted, and someone got me by the feet and pulled me out. I was slightly injured and lost a finger. A Sapper then mopped me up and I am going in again."

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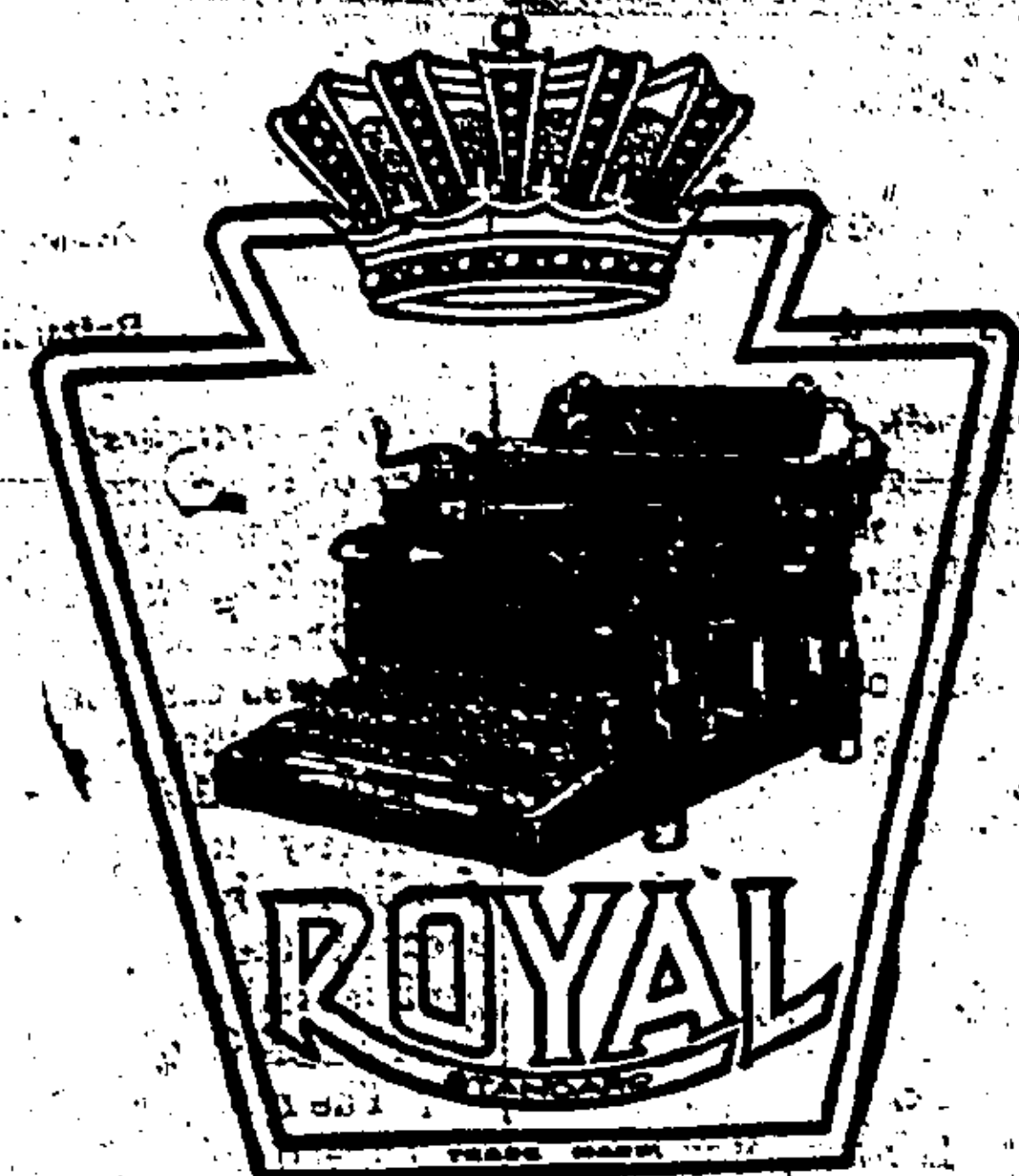
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GENERAL NEWS.

When the Law May be Broken.
An inquest on the bodies of two officers belonging to a vessel lost at sea, it was said that owing to food restrictions the survivors on being taken to a local hotel could only be served with hot coffee. The town clerk has undertaken there should be no difficulty in any future case. The coroner said he would break all the laws of the land for shipwrecked men.

Famous Regimental Colours Stolen.

It was discovered recently that the regimental colours of the Connaught Rangers had been stolen from the little Catholic Church attached to the depot at Benmore, Galway. One belonged to the Second Battalion and the other to the Fourth (the old Boyle Militia). It is supposed that the thieves gained an entry to the church with a skeleton key.

Mr. Bonar Law Denies A Canard.

On the eve of Edmonton's War Tank Day, Councillor J. E. Oliver asked Mr. Bonar Law to deny a local rumour, and the Chamberlain replied: "I am sorry to learn that a rumour is being circulated that the Government will repudiate the National Debt, or confiscate investments, or not pay interest. Such a suggestion is unthinkable, and I am certain that no British Government would ever contemplate such action.—Bonar Law."

German Courtiers' Fortune from Munitions.

Amsterdam, March 10.—Great interest has been aroused in German Court circles by the charge brought by Herr Eisberger in the Reichstag Committee against Chamberlain von Behr Rimond, formerly of the Empress's household, of having gained four million marks (about \$200,000) in a few weeks' dealing in munitions. An inquiry will probably be opened into the origin of this profit, following other inquiries into similar incidents.

Mr. Balfour and the German Colonies.

A letter from the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society transmitting resolutions as to the future of the German colonies and to the measures necessary for the protection of native races in tropical territories, Mr. Balfour has replied that he is in general sympathy with the views expressed by the society, but regrets that it will not be possible for him or for Lord Robert Cecil to receive a deputation.

No Longer a "Gloomy Dean."

Dean Inge, presiding at St. Anne's, who, recently said, we felt four spirits rising to meet the national peril. So long as we lived on the surface of life we believed that pleasure and pain, gain and loss were the web and woof, but when the great foundations were open conquest over pleasure and pain was made with an ease that surprised us; we feared the loss of thousands of pounds, with more composure than we should have faced the loss of five pounds three years ago.

Real Soldierly Sympathy.

Lord Danby told a touching little story recently. When walking through the House of Commons a few days ago he saw a party of wounded Australian privates. Two appeared to be dwarfs, but on drawing closer he noticed that their legs had been shattered below the knee. He said to one of them, "Haven't you been fitted with artificial legs yet?" The elder of the two replied, "Yes, I have, and I am going along with them all right, but my pal has not, and as he is a bit shy about going out alone with his stumps I left my legs behind."

Find Work for Boy Officers.

There are thousands of young officers, boys who went straight into the Services from the Universities and public schools who have never had any civil employment, said Lord St. David in explaining a scheme to form an officers' employment bureau. They proposed to find work for these young men and had invited employers at home and in the colonies to join the bureau. There would be suitable positions in the railways, in banks, shipbuilding, tobacco growing and manufacture, tropical plant-

NOTICES.

The Name does not make
the Piano—a good piano
makes a name for itself
hence the

WEBER

AN UPRIGHT PIANO WITH
THE TONE OF A GRAND.

specially manufactured

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Aeolian Co.

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SOLE AGENTS.

The Best Thing in Sight

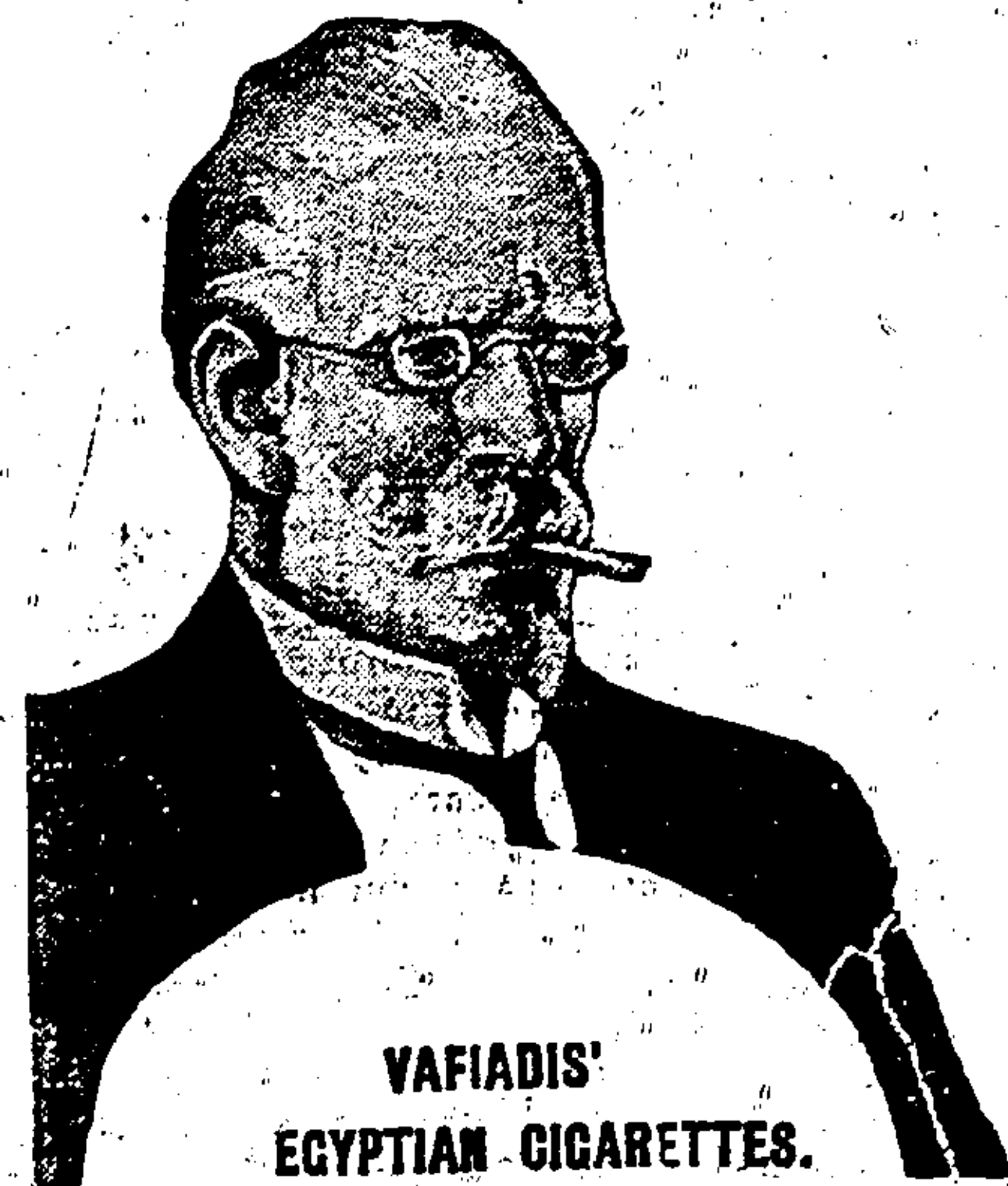


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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
25, WING WOO ST.
CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 1118.



Imperial Bouquet per	100	15.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.
HOTEL MANSIONS

GENERAL NEWS.

Seven Meals a Day Savagery.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., speaking on race psychology, at the Society of A. S. said: "We are all descended from hairy barbarians," and it is only by the grace of evolution that any of us can be said to transcend our heredity. A few generations make Homo into Briton with British ideals. "The German pre-war habit of seven meals a day, it has been said, tended to keep up an aggressive and savage attitude,

but it is not on record that present conditions have had any corresponding psychological result."

Bee's Wine.

Bradford school medical officer reported that the manufacture of a beverage known as bee's wine, which is of an alcoholic nature, was very prevalent in Bradford, and that the drink was in many cases being given to children. The corporation yesterday decided to call the attention of the Customs authorities to the matter and to ask teachers to take steps to make known the nature of the drink and its ill effects.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shamshing, CANTON.

LUSTLEIGH 57 The Peak.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER for about 3 months. Prospects of permanent engagement. Apply to Box No. 1382 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED—Two MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to Z. Y. X. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED—COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER. Apply in writing stating salary required to "PERCY SMITH, SEETH & FLEMING."

LOST.

LOST—In Kowloon, a LIVER and WHITE POINTER DOG, answers to the name of "MAX." Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, No. 1, Cransby Villas, Granville Road, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—"GALESEND," 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

FOR SALE—\$100 PEARL THREAD-NECKLACE and \$25 PEARL EARRINGS; it is necessary to sell these very cheap. Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 66, King Edward Hotel.

FOR SALE—SMALL CAR. Two seater. Four cylinders Magneto ignition. Latest model. Electric light. Electric starter. Generator and Horn. Economical New. Reasonable price. Post Office Box 463.

FOR SALE—ON MOUNT PARISH, WANCHAI, a well built, FOUR ROOMED HOUSE with Garden, Electric Light, Gas and Telephone installed. Apply to D. V. Stevens, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

NOTICES.

THE FAMOUS
"HORSESHOE" BRAND
DISINFECTANT
(CATCHPOLE'S)
PRICES ON APPLICATION
MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1165.
AGENTS in HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

"SUMMER TOILET REQUISITES."
MOSQUITO LOTION.
Acts as a preventative against bites and allays irritation caused by Insect Stings.
LAVENDER AMMONIA.
A little in the morning bath is invigorating and refreshing.
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.
(Prepared from the formula of a very Eminent Professor of Tropical Medicine).
Instantly relieves the irritation and cures after a few applications.
FLETCHER & CO., Ltd.
THE PHARMACY.
TEL. 345. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

NOTICES.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the offices of the undersigned on FRIDAY the 17th May, 1918, at NOON.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd day to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1918.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Large Dining Room on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 5.30 P.M.

Business:—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order,
E. DE VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY the 11th 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1918.

"For the Blood is the Life."
DO YOU SUFFER
FROM ANY SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE?
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Sole Agents,
109, The Peak, Hongkong.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
WILL CURE YOU
PERMANENTLY.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

AMERICAN CANDIES

AND

CHOCOLATES.

IN TINS AND BOTTLES

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COTELLA PYJAMAS.

FOR PRESENT WEAR

MADE FROM AN EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT WEIGHT ZEPHYR FABRIC IN A RANGE OF SMART STRIPES. MADE WITH KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS. CUT LOOSE EVERYWHERE THUS ENSURING PERFECT COMFORT TO THE WEARER.

Call and inspect them—

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRUISES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old-fashioned "LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc."

Sole Agents: **A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.** Hongkong & China.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, 8d, George's Buildings on SATURDAY, the 11th May at 12 o'clock NOON for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1918, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock Noon April 27th to the 12 o'clock Noon May 11th. By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.
Mr. U. SUGA's Queen's Road Central
Mrs. A. SUGA
Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street
Mr. T. TAKAYE
Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. S. HONDA

YOUR NAME

Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to:—
DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.,
P.O. Box 431.
or to **KELLY & WALSH**
Chater Road.

SODIUM TUNGSTATE FOR SALE.

PURCHASABLE FROM
"THE HUNG HING MINING CO."
No. 65, 1st Floor, WAN CHAI STREET,
CANTON, SOUTH CHINA.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2099. HONGKONG.

WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable Drink.
Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and
Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Doz.
Splits 70 Cts. "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
TELEPHONE 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. Up copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamsham, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

NYE.—On May 4, 1918, at 321, Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, the wife of Percival H. Nye, of a son.

DEATHS.

MORRIS.—On May 5, 1918, at 74, Yangtzepoo Road, Shanghai, John Morris, aged 81 years.
JOHNSTON.—On May 5, 1918, at his residence, "The Elms," 141, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, James Johnston, aged 77 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1918.

THE NEED FOR CO-OPERATION.

In commenting in this column, a few days since, on the daylight-saving question, we observed that there is far too little co-operation between the various British Chambers of Commerce in the Far East. That is a remark the truth of which cannot be disputed, and, in view of the paramount importance of maintaining and expanding British interests in the Orient, we sincerely trust that the near future will witness greater unity of action in the future than the past has revealed. The war has taught us many lessons regarding cohesive and organized effort on the part of the Germans, a great part of whose commercial progress has been due to the policy of working together in close concert with the one aim of furthering all things German. For the moment at any rate, the Huns are rendered impotent in Far Eastern markets, but that is no reason why the British should be content to rest on their oars. Rather is it an argument in the other direction—we should seize the present opportunity while it is ours and make the most of it by strengthening our position so as to be able to play our rightful part in the future, when competition is bound to be keener and sharper than ever.

We do not, of course, overlook the fact that the British Chambers in the East are in frequent consultation one with another on questions of common or special interest. Many instances could be quoted of a beneficial interchange of views in such matters. But what we have in mind is not the question of a reference from this Chamber to that concerning passing matters which call for simultaneous action. The existing machinery is quite adequate in this regard. It is on larger issues of general policy affecting large British interests that we should like to see some steps taken to secure closer consultation. For example, we can see no good reason why there should not be a periodical Congress, say once a year, of representatives from Chambers as far apart as Singapore and Tientsin. Such gatherings could be held at various centres in turn and at them could be discussed questions of common concern and interest. In that way absolute agreement could be reached on matters of real imperial importance. More than that, it is certain that such conferences would cause many issues to be raised which otherwise might go unnoticed and thus lead to co-operation in directions now unforeseen. In such matters as the treatment of Germans after the war and the like it would be of the utmost value if the Far Eastern Chambers spoke with a unanimous voice, while no doubt on many other issues of special interest to one or more of the British commercial centres in the Orient difficult points could be grappled with to the satisfaction of all concerned and to the advantage of British commerce generally.

We have to bear in mind that past methods and a mere trusting to luck will not do in the future. Our commercial forces need to be marshalled as solidly as our military forces now are. And the present is the best time for mobilizing. There are to be greater openings than ever in the Far East for the business man; but the race will be to the swift and the battle to the strong. That is why we must see to it that we are fully equipped and well organized for the tasks that the future has in store.

Germany's Latest Enemy.

The latest Republic to enter the lists against Germany and her Allies is Nicaragua, an independent State of Central America, which seldom comes into the public eye. This little country, which covers an area almost as large as England, is not thickly populated, for its inhabitants only number some 600,000. But it is, none the less, a country rich in raw materials, and in the cultivated western regions maize (the staple food), cotton, rice, coffee and sugar, to say nothing of rubber, are grown to a very considerable extent. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the two English-speaking Allies are largely interested in the development of the little Republic, British and American capital being freely invested in the country. Though Nicaragua may not be able to assist much navally or militarily, her resources will be of use in the disposal of the Allies, but above all her entry on the side of the freedom-loving nations is yet another indication that gradually the Central Powers are finding the rest of the countries of the world ranging themselves against Teutonic Autocracy.

Austria-Hungary's Desire for Peace.

Though there were few who doubted that Austria-Hungary's Emperor did actually express a wish to negotiate peace even though it might mean the loss of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany, there is now at hand evidence that establishes the matter definitely, despite Emperor Karl's mendacious denial that he had ever made such an offer. The evidence of French Ministers and ex-Ministers, which has just been taken, plainly proves that not only did the royal suppliant for peace—doubtless moved in the matter by the desperate state of affairs in his country—make the offer once but he made it twice—and made it in unmistakable terms. It will be a bitter pill to the Germans to learn that their main ally was not only engaged surreptitiously in a little "peace offensive" of his own, but that he had secretly obtained the support of Bulgaria in the matter, and that both were prepared, with or without Germany's leave, to negotiate peace on terms that would by no means have been disadvantageous to the Entente Powers. This little revelation, which has now for the first time become publicly known, shows among other things, upon what flimsy ground rests the support of Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria so far as Germany is concerned.

Mr. Lloyd George Nearly Persuaded.

In the second letter which Emperor Karl wrote, not only was he prepared practically to compel Germany to negotiate peace at the expense of Alsace-Lorraine but he was ready to effect an armistice which, if Germany proved intractable, would be followed by a revolution in Germany. Such a declaration appears to us to be further proof of the dire necessity that was felt by Austria-Hungary for peace early in 1917. There is ample proof that Austria-Hungary's offer was all but successful and that Mr. Lloyd George was particularly favourably impressed by it. Had it not been that the acceptance of the proposals would have meant that Italy's aspirations in the Trentino would have had to be sacrificed, both France and England would not have hesitated to conclude peace with Emperor Karl. Except on this point, the general public, we are inclined to think, will be of Mr. Lloyd George's opinion that the offer might have been accepted. It was a good opportunity lost of not going a long way towards bringing the colossal disaster to an end, and of doing so in a manner that would have been practically a victory for the Entente Powers.

Season Ticket Photos.

In a prosecution at Bath, a Great Western Railway collector said the company were considering a proposal that the holder's photograph should be posted on a season ticket.

DAY BY DAY.

YOU CANNOT HAVE FRIENDS IF YOU SPEND YOUR TIME MAKING ENEMIES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham (1778).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.14d.

Infected Port.
The Dutch Consul General informs us that the Netherlands Indian Government has declared Hongkong an infected port on account of plague.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Allied Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds to the Hospitals:—Bellice, Girls' School (April and May), \$20; Leung Tui Kam, \$10; Messrs. Ullman & Co., \$5; Messrs. Komor and Komor, \$5; Mr. J. F. Miller, \$5; Mr. A. Morris, \$5; Mr. E. D. Kotewall, \$3.

Alleged Impersonation.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with impersonating a constable and also with the larceny of four taels of opium from a woman at West Point. Defendant pleaded not guilty and was represented by Mr. Bulmer Johnson. When charged, defendant added that he did not steal the opium, but was merely acting as a Police informer. His Worship remanded the defendant until Wednesday afternoon next, fixing bail at \$500.

Some Daring Thefts.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, the watchman on a coal boat was charged on remand with attempting to steal two fire hose nozzles on board the s.s. Fatshin. The man, having made further denying statements, was convicted. It was stated by Inspector Kent that quite a number of larcenies were taking place on the water front. Some ships had actually had their moorings stolen, heavy cables being taken away. One Japanese steamer had had a heavy mooring shackle taken and a lighter one substituted. His Worship sentenced the accused to six weeks' hard labour.

Not Diamonds.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with obtaining money by false pretences. It was stated by Inspector Sim that the accused went into a pawnshop at Wanchai and produced what he said was a diamond ring. On this he was advanced \$30 at a certain rate of interest. Later he obtained a further \$30 on the ring, and also \$15. When he took a second "diamond" ring, the suspicions of the shopman were aroused and he had the rings examined, this revealing that they were not diamond rings at all. Mr. Mattingley appeared to defend, and the accused stated that the rings were given to him by a friend, and he fully believed they were diamonds. His Worship adjourned the case until Monday, fixing bail at \$150.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

No. 2 Company.
Will parade at Central on Tuesday, May 14, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform, helmets and spikes. Capes will be issued.

Equipment Parade.
All ranks (including Exempts and Medical Exempts from duty) who did not attend the recent parades at Headquarters Club will attend at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, May 13.

Band Practices.
Tuesday, May 14, and Friday, May 17, at 6.15 p.m.

Appointments.
P. C. 657 Faithful and 728 Beattie are appointed Acting Sergeants, Search Supervisors Squad.

Strength.

P. C. 628 Reynolds is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 13th instant.
P. C. 32 Wong Tser Hing is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

SUN YAT-SEN.

Why He is Retiring.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau communicates the following:—
Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Generalissimo of the Military Government of the Republic of China, on May 4 tendered his resignation to the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session. His letter to the leaders of the South-West, roughly translated, reads as follows:—
"After the illegal dissolution of the National Assembly, last June, and the unsuccessful attempt to restore the monarchy, there was no lawful government in the Republic of China. Had Feeg Kuo-chang and Tuan Chi-jui shown their regret for their past wrong and, without setting their ambition for individual power and interests, cancelled the illegal Mandate thereupon, the National Assembly would have resumed its regular session, no one would have accused them further. They, instead of following wise advice, persisted in employing the Northern troops to dominate the whole land, arousing animosity and conflict in Hunan and Szechuan, forcing a division of the country and, at the same time, affording the armies of Kwangsi and Yunnan an opportunity to rise up for local reasons, to declare independence with very little regard to upholding the fundamental law of the land."
"I, refusing to see the Constitution of the country violated without attention, at once called upon the leading citizens of the Republic in Shanghai and resolved to organize for the defence of the law, the officers and men of Navy then there joining in the declaration and agreeing to move southward together. Upon the invitation of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly, the members of the National Assembly came to Canton and, on August 31, 1917, or the Sixth Year of the Republic in Extraordinary Session, enacted a law organizing the Military Government of the Republic, electing me Generalissimo. I, at the time, was not ignorant of my incompetence for such a heavy responsibility but, realizing the many difficulties facing the country, unwilling to shrink my duty as a citizen, and also being one of those who have laboured for a republic, I felt I could not allow constitutionalism to die without coming to its rescue. Despite obstacles and difficulty, I have, since then, tried to promote the interest of the constitutional cause against militarism and rebellion, trying to apprise the people at home and abroad the aim of the Military Government, taking into consideration nothing of the possible success or apparent failure as long as the spirit of constitutionalism is maintained."

"Since this was done, the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan, and Szechuan have each severally or individually declared their allegiance to the constitutional movement and accepted the reconvocation of the National Assembly as the common cause of struggle, subordinating local difference to national issue. The ability of the Military Government, an institution at first without an inch of territory, to rally six provinces into its sphere of influence, besides many others showing sympathy with us, while it cannot be called a success, may be numbered as one of its achievements at this critical moment under adverse circumstances."
"Of the many dangers at present facing our country, the struggle of the militarists for supremacy is the greatest. This danger does not confine to either the North or the South. Many of the officials of the so-called constitutional provinces have not been wholly willing to submit to law and public opinion and most of the officials-elect of the Military Government have not seen fit to assume their offices. They have not shown the desired respect and obedience to the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session as they should. This lack of whole-hearted inside co-operation has rendered outside recognition impossible. I have almost exhausted my voice in calling the attention of the provinces to this incoherent situation;

LAWN TENNIS.

Last Evening's Tournament Games.

The Championship Doubles event in the H.K.C.C. lawn tennis tournament is almost complete, both semi-finals being decided on the War Charities Court last evening. M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo met and defeated S. E. Green and E. Abraham, showing a general all-round superiority in the contest. The scores were 6-3, 6-2 and 6-0, the winners quite outclassing their opponents. In the other match, S. Hancock and H. A. Nibbel had no difficulty in defeating G. N. Manley and Capt. Conner, winning by 6-1, 6-1, 6-2. This evening they met the Lo brothers in the final, and the winners will later try combinations with the present champions, Ng Sze-kwong and Wong Po-kung. In the Mixed Handicap Doubles, last evening H. E. Murray and Mrs. Hammond (ows 1/6) beat Major Hammond and Miss Gordon (res. 15), 6-2 6-4. Yesterday in the Junior Division of the Tennis League, the Mitani Suisan Kisha team beat the Chinese Y.M.C.A. by 56 games to 43.

PEAK TRAMWAYS.

A Dividend of Seven Per Cent.

We are authorized to state that the net profit for the year ending 30th April, 1918, including \$2,541.98 brought forward, amounts to \$28,946.08, which the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

Dividend on the called up capital of \$300,000.00 at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum	\$21,000.00
Reserve fund	5,000.00
Carry forward to new account	2,946.08
	\$28,946.08

and only those who are associating with me in this effort have appreciated my object, while many outside are still wondering about my purpose.

"The question of one's outgoing or incoming is but a slight matter when compared with the vital importance of the preservation of the constitution of our country. I have suffered abuse and insult and have borne the present responsibility with patience until this day, doing everything necessary all this time to secure the deserved respect and reverence for the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session. The recent fall of Yochow and Changsha seemed to have helped to indicate the weakness of a divided camp, hastened the realization of a more united organ of administration, and compelled the obedience to the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session as an essence to constitutionalism. The willingness to come together now is not too late, and has also fulfilled the hope which I have exerted my full strength to realize. Moreover, I have caused to be appropriated funds from the salt revenue to enable the National Assembly to soon resume regular session June 12 next, an act completing my duty towards this institution, to enable it to reconvene. Now the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session has succeeded to the demands of the provinces and has amended the law to reorganize the Military Government which should henceforth receive full support from all so as to make the righteous cause of constitutionalism a success and give the country blessing and happiness."

"Labouring almost as an individual without men or arms, I, therefore, have not been able to do more than what I have done, but at the same time, I do not feel I have to apologize to the nation. As an individual citizen henceforth, I shall continue to do my duty towards my country. In these words, I have forwarded my resignation as the Generalissimo to the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The impressive scenes at Mr. Redmond's funeral recalled a wonderful demonstration in his honour on the occasion of his return from America seven years ago. As his ship drew near in the muck of a November evening a fire blazed up on Crookhaven. The signal was caught from McCarthy's Hill, and leapt as by magic to Mizen Head, Brow Head, Letter Hill, Castlebligh, and Leenane, thence to Cape Clear and on to Queenstown; a flaming welcome, written in the skies, and the air vibrating with the wireless words, "Good night, Father." It was a greeting befitting a prince, matched only by the melancholy grandeur of Mr. Redmond's funeral.

An American lady has been admonished by the Vatican for passing a written prayer for the Allies on the toe of the statue of St. Peter in the great Roman cathedral. She might have pleaded that the great toe is now but a little one. The famous statue, rudely wrought, and ascribed to the fifth century, is the most venerated in the Roman Catholic world. The extended right foot has been kissed by unnumbered millions of pilgrims, and not only the great toe, but all the toes, are nearly obliterated. The foot is now encased in a sandal of bronze. And pious lips have worn that smooth and bright.

What a winding-up of watches there will be, if they bring home "time" with them, when the Brazilian Fighting sailors join ours, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Some of the Brazilians will find themselves three hours, some four hours, some five hours slow, according to Greenwich—for they have three time-zones at home. With Americans the position is still more complex. They have five different standard times—Atlantic (or maritime), Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific. And then the Pacific Islands! What we call noon today will be mid-night in Fiji, but it is then 12.30 am with the victorious Anzacs in Samoa, a difference of 23½ hours in 500 miles.

Everyone in the newspaper and publishing world is interested in the newly-appointed Paper Controller. Who is Mr. H. A. Vernet, upon whom devolve such responsibilities? He is a director of the Underground Electric Railways Company and the Metropolitan District Railway. He is also chairman of the Tractors and Power Securities Company, and director of five other companies. Mr. Vernet is a shrewd man of business and a member of the firm of Robert Benyon and Co.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. F. S. Jackson, M.P., once so famous as a cricketer, for his big scores were expected to assist his father's Ministerial position, has made an interesting suggestion. He said that in the coming days of reconstruction if he were connected with the active management of a large firm he would put it direct to those in authority that there must be attached to their works a recreation ground. Colonel Jackson is convinced of the value which athletic sports have proved in the war.

Now that County Councils are keeping pigs they will perhaps help to remove the stigma of uncleanness under which those much maligned animals suffer. Those who know them best declare that pigs are not naturally dirtier than other inhabitants of the farmyard, and really prefer fresh straw to the filth of the midden. The late Mr. John Innes, a frequent exhibitor at Smithfield, whose "middle whites" always justified their name, used to maintain that "the pig puts up with dirt, but luxuriates in clean surroundings."

\$20,000 for the Boy Scouts.
A sum of about \$20,000, two-thirds of his fortune, has been bequeathed by Mr. J. E. M. Leach, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, to the Boy Scouts' movement in England and Ireland. "A movement which promises to be the boys of England and Ireland in the next generation, more manly than those of the present."

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued today by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.

The Commandant records, with deep regret, the death of Sergt. A. B. Bryson, "B" Company, on 6.5.18 (at Honolulu).

Pte. P. D. Sutherland, having returned from leave is allotted Corps No. 975 and posted to "A" Company, No. 2 Platoon.

No. 847 Pte. T. Stuart, "B" Coy., is discharged from the Corps on medical grounds, dated 3.5.18.

Posting.

2nd Lieutenant F. Pierce-Grove having returned from leave is posted to "B" Company, No. 6 Platoon (Super-numerary.)

Attached.

No. 287 Lieut. Col. A. J. V. Ribeiro and No. 387 Pte. F. A. M. Rosario, "A" Company, are attached to the H.K.P. (R), from 3rd May, 1918.

Transfers.

No. 849 Spr. A. M. Stark, Eng. Coy., is transferred to "D" Company, dated 3.5.18.

No. 748 Pte. F. C. Todd, M. Gun Coy., is transferred to the Eng. Coy., dated 4.5.18.

No. 800 Pte. J. A. T. Plummer, Sig. Sec., is transferred to "B" Coy., dated 6.5.18.

Care of Arms.

O. Cs are requested to submit a return of rifles with wrong belts to Headquarters as soon as possible. The numbers of the rifles and the numbers of the belts are to be stated.

Lecture.

A lecture on his experiences on the Western front will be given by Lieut. Souter to Officers, N.C.O.s and men of the Corps at Headquarters on Friday, 17th instant, at 6 p.m. Uniform need not be worn.

Equipment Board.

The board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on the following dates:—Friday, 17th May; Friday, 24th May; Friday, 31st May.

Leave.

No. 19 Corp. H. T. Heath, Art. Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, to date from day of departure. No. 813 Pte. F. E. Taylor, "A" Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, to date from day of departure. No. 31 Gr. J. Binsley Art. Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, to date from day of departure. No. 980 Pte. L. Alliston, "A" Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 10.5.18. Gr. A. W. P. Spiere, Art. Coy., is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from 12th May, 1918. Pte. D. E. Clark, "A" Coy., is granted extension of leave for one month, from 2nd May, 1918.

Artillery Orders.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Parades at Belchers Battery:—Tuesday, 14th May.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full Drill. 8.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full Drill.

Thursday, 16th May.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. N.C.O.s Class. All under rank of Sergt. to attend. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. N.C.O.s Class. All under rank of Sergt. to attend.

Friday, 17th May.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

The following N.C.O.s and men have passed the Layer's Examination, held by the I.G.:—Right Half Coy.—Corp. Martin, L. Boms Douglas, Railton, Stark and Wilson, and Gaura, Stalker, Bentley, Tatam, Thompson and Rooba.

Left Half Coy.—Guns D. Young and Martin.

The following have been appointed to act as Rifle Shooting Committee for the Artillery Company:—Capt. Murray Scott (Chairman), Sergt. Bradbury, Frith and Manuk, Corp. Martin and Masford and Gar, Sorby.

Engineer Orders.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—10th to 17th May, 1918.

E. L. Manning, nighty.—Parades as per roster posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.30 p.m. Electricians at 6.45 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Lieut. Hall; Lyseman, Capt. James; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instruction for N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays; Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays; Class 3 at Lyseman at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergts. Orendene and Parsons, R.E., Sergt. Day and Corp. Norris, H.K.D.O. at Belchers, and Staff Sergts. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.O., at Lyseman.

Infantry Parades.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 14th May.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. Company Drill. Dress, Drill order.

Wednesday, 15th May.—5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

Friday, 17th May.—5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 1 & 2 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 14th May.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. Company Drill. Dress, Drill order.

Wednesday, 15th May.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns only.

Thursday, 16th May.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend:—Ptes. Field, Irvine, Lahrum, A.C.D. Logan, C.R. Logan, McKerns and Stapleton.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Tuesday, 14th May.—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. 5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Gun Teams only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 15th May.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns only.

Thursday, 16th May.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend:—Ptes. Field, Irvine, Lahrum, A.C.D. Logan, C.R. Logan, McKerns and Stapleton.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 13th May.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 16th May.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Tuesday, 14th May, and Friday, 17th May.—5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Clean fatigue. Note.—Rifles (with boxes free from oil) and sidearms are to be brought to the parade on 14th May.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

Tuesday, 14th May.—5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 13th and Friday, 17th May.—5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Edmonds and Meade. Dress, Drill order.

Cadet Orders.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard state:—

Saluting etc.—The O. O. has had complaints recently of Cadets not saluting Officers properly. Cadets are reminded that this is a very serious offence.

Parades.—Saturday, 11th May. 1.30 p.m. Any Cadet who did not draw his topee last Saturday will parade at Headquarters to be issued with one.

Wednesday, 15th May.—5.00 p.m. Fall in at Blake Pier, Swimming.

Notice.

Sergeants' Mess.—A photograph of members of the Sergeants' Mess will be taken at Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Monday, 13th May. Dress, caps, shorts and puttees, belt and sidearms.

Labour Battalions Reorganised.

A change had been made in the command of the Labour Battalions on the Western front. Mr. Macpherson stated in the House of Commons. Under the reorganised scheme which had been carried out in the interests of the efficiency of labour, the Brigadier-General lately in charge was no longer required and he had been appointed Controller of Salvage.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

How War Conditions have Affected It.

Mr. Choroosaka Yada, Consul-General of Japan at York, writes in the New York Evening Post as follows:—

The outstanding features of this war as far as Japan is concerned are two: she has gained a closer understanding with the United States, and she has been brought to a keener realization of the importance of co-operation and co-ordination with the rest of the Entente Allies to crush the militant might of the Teuton Powers. She has risen in all her grim determination; she is training her nerve to help win the war. That her war burden has been lighter than those of the other fighting powers so far is entirely due to unique geographical position of the Empire. The war, indeed, has greatly benefited her financially and in her trade expansion. She has suffered the least among the belligerents; and in extending her foreign trade, she ranks only second to the United States.

Japan's foreign trade in 1917 amounted to yen 2,777,080,000, of which the export amounted to 1,602,472,000 and import 1,034,762,600. All of this does not include her trade with Korea, amounting in value to yen 140,403,980. The year 1918 was the record year with the foreign trade of Japan, but last year it exceeded it by yen 797,740,000.

In all the years since Japan opened her ports to foreign trade up to the beginning of this war—more than fifty years—there were only fifteen years in which her exports exceeded the imports. The total amount of these favourable balances of trade was only yen 368,230,000. Excess of exports over imports last year amounted to yen 567,719,000, so that the single year's showing outbore the combined total of the fifteen years by yen 259,480,000.

The following figures show the trend of our trade both before and after the war.

Year. Exports. Imports.

1913 632,480,000 729,431,000

1914 591,101,000 595,735,000

1915 708,008,000 532,045,000

1916 1,282,219,000 755,427,000

1917 1,602,472,000 1,034,762,600

The war, as can be seen readily enough from the above table, is responsible for this extraordinary growth of our trade, especially in export. Japan was asked to supply American markets, which had been deprived of German goods, and she had to meet with a large demand from her near neighbours and the islands of the Orient.

Japan was not prepared to grasp this opportunity. Her industry lacked capacity to cope with the situation; our capitalists were reluctant to invest their money in some enterprises, fearing the post-bellum recession. And our exporters and manufacturers could not obtain enough bottom to carry their goods, although they were willing to pay a high rate of freight.

Notwithstanding these circumstances, pressing orders from abroad and tremendous war demands from the Russian army brought a veritable boom to our industries—in about the same manner as the war orders affected industrial America—only in much smaller scale.

The inevitable came to pass as the result of this boom. The deterioration of quality set in many of our exported goods, for which new markets abroad were newly opened. The report of this fact which gained a wide circulation in the United States was much exaggerated, and the honest manufacturers in Japan have suffered not a little from consequences of the commercial crimes committed by a very small number of our irresponsible merchants. However, none is more keenly alive to the evils of this practice than the Japanese authorities. To eliminate this evil, they have tried and are trying everything within their power. It was a score of years ago that our Government established a silk-conditioning house in Yokohama to examine raw silk for export. Our habitual conditioners have been in existence for many years in the silk-manufac-

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The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

turing districts of Fukai and Kaur-zawa, supported by governmental subsidy for the purpose of checking the deterioration of habitat. The poor quality of hemp braids and matches has been conspicuous since the war began, and we have received constant complaints from American importers. So our Government has established, quite recently, examining offices of these two commodities, and it prohibits the export of braids not up to the Government standard, and it also determines the grades of export of matches and the markets to which each grade should be sent, as the American market demands higher grades while China and other countries welcome goods of inferior quality.

Japan lacks raw materials for her manufacturing industry. For all staple goods of export, except silk, she gets materials from abroad. She imports hemp from Manila, for the braids; she gets cotton from America, India, and China for yarns; bristle and bone from China for brushes; pulp from Central Europe and Canada for papers; shells from the South Sea Islands for buttons; iron, steel, tin, and zinc from various countries for the manufacture of metal goods.

International isolation is none of Japan's aspirations; she has been and is ever striving for the friendly comity of commercial interests with the countries from whom she can buy and to whom she can sell. That is the reason why she advocates the "open-door policy" in China and wants peaceful intercourse with the United States. And because of this, Japan heartily endorses the view of President Wilson when he said in his address to Congress on January 8 last that he wants as one of the peace terms "the removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

While this war lasts, Japan and her people are prepared to share the hardship of the struggle. She has already suffered much by the stoppage of supply of iron and steel by this country. And she is going to suffer more by the new proclamation of the President affecting general control of the American imports and exports. But she is confident that the spirit of co-operation and co-ordination is not lacking on the part of the United States in order that Japanese merchants may be relieved of unnecessary sufferings in this matter.

The United States and Japan have much to learn about the rehabilitation and reaping of of international trade after this war. It is idle to assume that we can hold all the markets lost by the Teutonic Powers; as it is evident that they would endeavour to regain their standing with greater vigour and efficiency. But Japan is prepared to meet them squarely in the arena of international trade. And our success or failure in this struggle determines whether Japan will continue to hold her place among the first-class Powers of the world or not.

The Colony's Health.

For the twenty-four hours ended yesterday there were three fatal cases of spotted fever notified (all Chinese), and one fatal occurrence each of plague and enteric fever (both Chinese).

A SOLAR HALO.

Unusual Sight Witnessed in Hongkong.

Many people have probably observed to-day what appeared to be a large luminous ring encircling the sun. This is a solar halo, which is of fairly common occurrence at this time of the year, though it is not usually seen in the complete form, as has been the case to-day. These halos are more generally observed in partial form: to-day's has been a very fine example of the complete phenomenon.

Many different forms of halos, both round the moon and the sun, have been seen at various times, the most common being usually 22 degrees in diameter. When of no great intensity, the halo appears white, but when strongly developed the edge nearest the sun is easily recognised as being very pure red, while orange, yellow, and in favourable circumstances, green, follow outwards. The latter colour is always rather faint, and blue is almost always so faint that it is not recognised as blue. Violet is never recognisable.

These halos only occur in cirrus clouds or light ice fog. They are produced by refraction or a flexion of the rays of the sun or moon by ice crystals. The presence of halos is in some quarters regarded as an indication of probable rainy weather, but the theory is not always justified by subsequent happenings.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong on FRIDAY the 17th May, 1918, at NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 22nd instant both days inclusive.

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 SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. Yokohama Maru. 11,000 tons. TUES. 14th May, at 11 a.m.
 SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. Togo Maru. 11,000 tons. SAT. 18th May, at 11 a.m.
 SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. Nippon Maru. 11,000 tons. SAT. 18th May, at 11 a.m.
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 Fushimi Maru TUES. 14th June, at 11 a.m.
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 TIENTSIN. Chipping. Wed. 15th May at 4 p.m.
 SHANGHAI. Taisang. Thur. 16th May at 4 p.m.
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SHIPPING NEWS

Manchester Ship Canal Co.

The receipt of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, England, for the year 1917, showed an increase of £30,215 as compared with the previous year, according to the annual report of the company, which has just been received in this country. A dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. has been declared on the Manchester Ship Canal Corporation preference stock, five shillings per share, on the preference shares, and two shillings and sixpence on the ordinary shares. There was a decrease in the weight of sea-borne traffic on which tolls were paid of 696,843 tons, due to restrictions placed upon imports and exports because of war conditions, but the rates were increased three times during the year. The report is in part as follows: The port of Manchester was kept free from congestion during the whole of the year, although, in common with other ports, there was a shortage of labour, which necessarily retarded the loading and unloading of vessels. The supply of labour was supplemented by contingents from transport workers' battalions. The further increased war allowances granted to the company's employees in March, August, and December, and the further increase in the cost of materials, coal, and other stores have largely added to the expenditure. Some of the work of repairs and renewals has again had to be postponed, owing to the short supply of workmen, as well as of materials, but adequate provision has been made for the work so postponed by the addition of £2,000 to the reserve for contingencies and repairs. No portion of the reserve for contingencies and repairs set aside up to December, 1916, has been received, therefore stands at £50,000. Of this sum, £28,500 has in the meantime been invested in 5 per cent. war stock and £10,000 in 5 per cent. national war bonds.

Manila as a Shipping Centre.

Says the Liverpool Journal of Commerce: "Considerable importance is attached to shipping pe in Hongkong, the main cement of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. the chief American shipping interest in the Pacific and the Far East, that its headquarters for China and the Philippines are henceforth to be at Manila instead of at Hongkong where they have been since the inception of the company over 60 years ago. The change has not been unexpected, for with the establishment of a new direct service between Pacific coast and India by way of Manila a considerable portion of the company's fleet coming to the Far East is not to touch at Hongkong at all either going or coming. It has a so generally been understood that the company has found it to its advantage to maintain its chief interests in U.S. territory. There has long been under consideration a plan to establish a fast and adequate through service between the Philippines, and the United States, with the system of 'feeder lines' running from Manila to various parts of the Far East. The war has interfered somewhat with the immediate accomplishment of this general design, but the change in headquarters now announced is in keeping with the plans of the company along this line of development. It is too much to say that Hongkong's importance as a port is declining; but it is to be noted that with the decline in the importance of the port to United States shipping interests there has also been a change in the use of the port by Japanese ships particularly in the fact that the best ships formerly on the European run are now plying between Japan and the United States, and do not call at Hongkong. Further, many of the Japanese vessels sailing from the Far East to the United States that formerly called at Hongkong are now confining their services to the Japan-United States trade without calling at Hongkong or Chinese ports at all. With its great shipyards, cheap labour, and many other advantages, it is unlikely that Hongkong will long suffer this present eclipse, and the readjustment of things after war will doubtless result in the re-establishment of the old service in and out of the port. The critical factor in the situation is the transshipment trade. The development of direct lines of steamers for goods formerly brought to Hongkong for transshipment to the United States of Europe, and vice versa, will of course be of extreme importance to shipping interests at that port."

